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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1922

**BUSINESS  
NEWS FOR  
BUSY MEN**

THE NEWS THIS DAY  
IT HAPPENS

PRICE  
FIVE CENTS

# UNION CHEERS TO DISCUSS JOINT WALKOUT WITH MINERS

## MORE RAIL MEN TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

### Additional Wage Cut Increases Ranks of Discontented

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that is the portion wherein the two dissenting members advise the employees to strike against the decision of the board.

It is something new for labor members of the board to issue incendiary arguments to employees in favor of striking against a decision of the board.

The dissenting members of the board, however, are not under official obligations imposed by the transportation act the main purpose of which is to prevent railway strikes and protect the public from their disruptive effects.

**Misconstrued Language**

"One of the passages referred to is as follows:

"The transportation act aimed to substitute for the strike such just and reasonable wages as would render easier to a strike necessary. If this tribunal created to determine such wages admits that under existing circumstances it cannot fulfill this function, obviously the employees must exercise such power as they have to influence the labor market which is henceforth to be the determining factor in their wages."

"That is to say if the board makes such admission, the employees must strike."

"Then the dissenting members proceed to remove the 'if' and to assert that the board has made the admission which renders a strike necessary."

"Not only do the majority step down from the judicial position which they occupy, to advise a strike, but they obviously distort and misconstrue the language of the majority in order to give the condition which they pronounce a justification."

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## Mr. Mars Has a Date With Mother Earth Sunday Evening

MARS WILL BE 42,350,000 MILES NEAR THE EARTH—  
AND IF YOU LOOK HARD ENOUGH YOU MAY SEE



Mars is going to take a close look at Albuquerque Sunday evening, June 18.

His Sunday night Mars will be 42,350,000 miles nearer the earth than it was a month ago. Proving Mars as a speck is certainly a step up the ladder.

But you needn't fear Mars will shut at some celestial corner and chuck a tender off the earth. For Mars will come within only 42,350,000 miles of the planet in which we hold time before he curves away again.

At Mars were 15 minutes at that 42,350,000-mile mark; while you traveled from here to there on an airplane doing 200 miles an hour, he would have to wait 24 1/2 years for you to arrive.

Only one earth-being ever traveled seriously of traveling to Mars. Captain Claude Collis planned to ride a rocket ship. But he couldn't get a rocket large enough.

However, a famous French mathematician, Henri Poincaré, says he projected his soul to Mars. There he saw:

"Vastness without horizon, no wheels, nothing stark as the guided by a house with fountains on the roof; a cradle having for curtains an angel made of iron with unsundered wings."

She also brought back the latest fashion notes from the Martians.

"The people," she said, "were much like the inhabitants of the earth, save that both sexes wore the same clothes—trousers, very simple, and long blouses drawn tight about the waist and decorated with various designs."

Their language had a pleasant intonation, according to the mad-demoniac. Four words that she remembered when she came down to earth were:

Medicine meaning Mrs. Metaphysics meaning Miss. Science meaning four. But H. G. Wells evidently didn't think much of the Martians' description. In his "War of the Worlds" he said that the Martians resembled earthlings with round, grey bodies and "sift of faces."

Edmond Perrier, a French scientist, constructed the most detailed picture of the inhabitants of our planet's neighbor.

"Dreams are not a crime," he said, "and in this case contradiction is difficult."

The Martians, according to him, have some resemblance to man, but he had tremendous ears, a large chest and thin legs, with scarcely any neck at all.

In America the greatest exponent of the theory that Mars is inhabited was the late Professor Percival Lowell, director of the Harvard observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

"The Martians folk," he wrote, "are possessed of invention of which we have never dreamed. With them the telephone and the microscope are things of the bygone past, preserved with veneration in museums as relics of the stupor of our primitive condition."

Scientists disagree. But other scientists disagree. They think there is nothing but very little water and a thin layer of air on the planet.

"There has been absolutely no determination of life on Mars," says Dr. C. S. Bristow of Columbia University.

But Professor William H. Pickering of Harvard says that the weather there is fine.

Especially during the summer.

From the Indiana village, late last night, Mrs. Marshall telephoned her father, William H. Marshall, treasurer of a Cincinnati shoe manufacturing company that she was safe although showing the effects of her struggles with her captors and that one of the men was her husband, Albert Marshall, from whom she had been separated for several months and had asked for divorce. No motive for the act was assigned in her telephone conversation and upon reaching her father's home she was taken to a hospital where she was kept for several months and had asked for divorce. No motive for the act was assigned in her telephone conversation and upon reaching her father's home she was taken to a hospital where she was kept for several months and had asked for divorce.

After her escape from the machine Marshall drove away, telling her as he left that he had committed a crime under Ohio laws and could not return to Ohio, she told her father over the telephone.

Mrs. Marshall was playing golf with Mrs. J. H. Hawk when the automobile drove up with its four occupants and before Mrs. Marshall could drive could interfere. Mrs. Marshall was seized by the two men, dragged into the car and spirited away, screaming and struggling.

Three aviators hope to set up record. SALT LAKE CITY, June 17.—Pilot H. B. LeVine of the western division of the United States air mail service hopped off from Woodward field at 4:45 a. m. this morning on the first leg of a new attempt to break the Salt Lake City to Los Angeles flying record.

LeVine will take the ship to Elko, another pilot will fly from there to Reno, and there another pilot is scheduled to continue on to the west.

It is admitted by the Woodward division that only has been properly maintained and that our country is not yet ready to prove itself to be independent and thoroughly efficient," the statement continued.

The municipal, provincial and national governments of the Philippines are not yet ready to prove themselves to be independent and thoroughly efficient," the statement continued.

## CONTRACTORS AT DEADLOCK ON SCHOOLS

### Special Meeting Fails To Bring About Agreement

An attempt of W. T. Boyd, member of the city school board, to use his good offices to bring about a working agreement among the contractors engaged on the new school building program, failed when a meeting of the contractors met last night.

Ed. Mueller, plumbing and heating engineer, who runs an open shop, stated today that the other contractors held out for all-union labor on the building program, and that nothing was accomplished in the way of a compromise.

It is expected that the issue will continue up to the week when union contractors on the job may refuse to work inside help of a non-union contractor.

The meeting was called as the result of threats made by union contractors recently, to leave the job on a junior high school unless non-union contractors were employed.

The union contractors represented at the meeting, only the contractor, and one member of the school board were present.

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## OMAHA BAD MAN REPORTED CAUGHT IN GUN BATTLE

### Fred Brown, Alleged Chainer of Two Women Said to Have Been Shot

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 17.—Fred Brown, sought through three states since his alleged kidnapping of two women in Omaha, Neb., was captured last night in the wild country north of Medicine Bow, Wyo., after he had been shot above the heart by a member of a posse searching him as he made a dash for liberty. The capture was announced today by a Union Pacific special agent and a sheriff.

Leaping from their automobile the officers covered Brown with their guns and ordered him to stand away from his machine, in which it was concealed.

Brown started to obey, according to the account of the capture reported here, then made a dash for his life, and was shot in the back.

A bullet fired from a rifle by a member of the posse struck the man above the heart, and he was taken to the ground. He was taken back to Medicine Bow in the officers' automobile for emergency treatment and then was put in a cage to be taken to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Brown's condition is critical, according to the latest reports reaching here.

Every bridge across the Platte river over which Brown might have escaped to the west has been heavily guarded for the last week, the latest reports show.

That the Port Steele bridge ahead of him was guarded and turned north toward Casper in an effort to find a way through to the west.

When he stopped at Little Medicine Bow station to purchase supplies men passing his car noticed him and he was taken to the station where he was held.

Special Agent McClellan, who had been in charge of the party which had been sent to find Brown, immediately joined forces with Sheriff Saunders and deputy Cooper.

Brown's capture took place in the same rugged country in which "Bill" Carlisle, famous Wyoming outlaw, was captured two years ago.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—A report was received here today by police through the Union Pacific that was safe although showing the effects of her struggles with her captors and that one of the men was her husband, Albert Marshall, from whom she had been separated for several months and had asked for divorce. No motive for the act was assigned in her telephone conversation and upon reaching her father's home she was taken to a hospital where she was kept for several months and had asked for divorce.

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## LABOR BRANDS COURT RULING AS UNJUST

### Executive Council of A. F. of L. Reports on Coal Case

CINCINNATI, June 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Labor's interpretation of the supreme court's decision in the Coronado coal case, holding international unions subject to damage suits under the Sherman anti-trust law, was pronounced today by the American Federation of Labor's executive council.

The supreme court cannot crush the labor movement without endangering the foundations of society," declared the report. "The workers will not accept slavery. Therefore, they will not accept that which makes slavery either likely or possible. They will find a way to preserve their liberties which they have and to gain more as time passes."

No means for overcoming the decision was suggested by the council in account of the creation by the union of a special policy committee for this purpose, but the council declared it was "extremely alive" to the attitude of courts as reflected in the coronado case.

Organizations of farmers and other unincorporated associations of individuals were said by the council to face the same plight as the trade unions, for it was said that the decision applied to them with equal force as it does to labor unions. Every organized union, the council asserted, was made liable as such for whatever acts may be done by individual members or groups.

Chief Justice Taft, who wrote the coronado decision, was said by the council to have been "purely gratified" and to have been "in a position to anticipate a ruling in the coronado case."

The council added, was predicated on "adverse" and "unfavorable" court findings, and resulted in general of established law and practices in the United States.

Seek No Protection

"Justice Taft by his entire interpretation and construction," the report said, "has directly charged that trade unions are combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, because it is only by this presumption and legal assumption that he can justify the declaration that they are associations embraced in the terms of the Sherman and Clayton acts."

Section six of the Clayton act, construed by the report as exacting labor unions from the anti-trust laws, was declared to have been passed by congress "to rectify the wrong" done by the supreme court in the famous Danbury hat case, holding the workers liable for damages as individuals and as a union.

"Evidently, the supreme court does not intend to be bound," the report added, "by the legal enactments of congress, and feels itself superior to the judgment of the law making body of the land."

Declaring that the coronado decision made union funds subject to damage suits resulting from unlawful acts of individuals about whom the union knows nothing, the report added that organized labor sought an extraordinary protection, and contended the individuals should be punished under criminal or civil law.

"The supreme court," the report concluded, "has not only rendered a decision which goes beyond any previous decision of that tribunal in its antagonism and opposition to labor, but it has rendered such a decision when under the law and the practices hitherto obtaining, its decision should have been exactly the reverse."

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